

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JANUARY 7, 2020—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2019–2024	2019–2029
Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 2423, P.L. 116–71)	–2	0	0
Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture Act (H.R. 724, P.L. 116–72)	*	*	*
Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 (S. 1838, P.L. 116–76)	*	*	*
An act to amend section 442 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt certain interests in mutual funds, unit investment trusts, employee benefit plans, and retirement plans from conflict of interest limitations for the Government Publishing Office. (H.R. 5277, P.L. 116–78)	*	*	*
Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (H.R. 5363, P.L. 116–91)	–997	–835	–435
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (S. 1790, P.L. 116–92)	34	1,975	5,645
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 1865, P.L. 116–94)†	—	—	—
Virginia Beach Strong Act (H.R. 4566, P.L. 116–98)	*	*	*
Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Equitable Compensation Act (S. 216, P.L. 116–100)	*	*	*
Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency Act of 2019 (H.R. 150, P.L. 116–103)	*	*	*
TRACED Act (S. 151, P.L. 116–105)	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	–965	1,140	5,210
Total Change in Outlays	–965	1,140	5,210
Total Change in Revenues	–964	1,137	5,202
	1	–3	–8

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.
a On September 9, 2019, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate’s Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.
b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
c Excludes off-budget amounts.
d The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1701(b) of the act. The budgetary effects of division A were fully incorporated into the PAYGO ledger pursuant to the authority provided to the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee in section 3005 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018. The Chairman exercised that authority through filing an adjustment in the Congressional Record on September 26, 2019.
e The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1801(b) of the act.
f The budgetary effects of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 1001 of Title X of division I of the act.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2020 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive ¹	Result
399	December 17, 2019	Conference Report to Accompany S. 1790, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.	3101-long-term deficits ²	Sen. Inhofe (R–OK)	82–12, waived
414	December 19, 2019	H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 ...	3101-long-term deficits ³	Sen. Shelby (R–AL)	64–30, waived

¹ All motions to waive were offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
² Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the conference report because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in each of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.
³ Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the bill because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 5430, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act. This measure provides supplemental appropriations to implement the trade

agreement that qualify for cap adjustments under current statute.

This measure includes \$843 million in budget authority that is designated as being for emergency purposes pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. The entirety of this budget authority falls within the revised nonsecurity category. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that these appropriations will result in \$334 million in outlays in fiscal year 2020.

As a result of the emergency designations, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised nonsecurity budget authority by \$843 million and outlays by \$334 million in fiscal year 2020. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2020 by equivalent amounts.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES (Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)	
\$s in millions	2020
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,816,122
Outlays	3,733,075
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	843
Outlays	334
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,816,965
Outlays	3,733,409

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions							2020			
Current Allocation:										
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							654,138			
General Purpose Outlays							1,416,176			
Adjustments:										
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							0			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							843			
General Purpose Outlays							334			
Revised Allocation:										
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000			
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							654,981			
General Purpose Outlays							1,416,510			
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above				OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Wildfire Suppression	U.S. Census	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority				0	0	0	843	0	0	843
General Purpose Outlays				0	0	0	334	0	0	334

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA
TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, in addition to my strong and unequivocal sup-

port for the USMCA, I note that my committee is about to undertake a yearlong review of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, with the goal of modernizing it.

Back in 1998, the internet was still a fledgling industry, so much so that it is difficult to recall a time when email was a novel form of communication and you could go take a coffee break in

hopes that the web page you wanted would have fully loaded on your computer by the time you returned. It was in this era that the DMCA attempted to strike a reasonable balance between content creators and the operators of online billboards. The DMCA offered immunity to new, emerging platforms in exchange for reasonable enforcement efforts, including quickly taking down copyrighted materials they learned about violations. In 1998, there were no iPhones. There was no Facebook and no YouTube. Netflix opened that year as a mail-order DVD store. For a time, the DMCA worked.

President Trump has led the way to establish a new paradigm for trade agreements that protect American interests, and the USMCA provides for long overdue updates to NAFTA, but the mechanisms of the DMCA to deter copyright infringement need to be updated. Technology has changed faster than anyone could have ever imagined, and the existing DMCA simply isn't able to address these new developments. The original DMCA was simply not designed for the kind of global data and advertising platforms that we have seen develop over time. As is so often the case, the technology has outpaced the law.

I intend to hold a series of hearings this year to explore whether the DMCA needs updating in order to promote the creative economy in the 21st century. This work is critical to North Carolina jobs in the creative sector. For example, the motion picture and television industry is directly responsible for more than 19,000 jobs in North Carolina, representing more than \$1 billion in wages in the State. Productions like the series "Reprisal" and the upcoming film Uncle Frank were made in North Carolina in 2019. The good, high-wage jobs in the film and television industry, from directors, musicians, and actors, to drivers, makeup artists, painters, and set decorators, are at risk if the products they make lose money due to internet theft.

Without prejudging what changes may be necessary to the DMCA, it is important that our future trade agreements can keep up with the advances of U.S. copyright law. I look forward to working together with my colleagues in the House and Senate and with the White House to ensure we improve the DMCA and create more export opportunities for U.S. businesses and workers in the process. As always, our trade agreements and our copyright law should do all they can to create good incentives and empower market forces to solve problems.

Mr. President, I applaud the inclusion of national treatment language in this agreement, requiring nondiscriminatory treatment of American creators and their goods.

This protects many American goods, of course, but I want to make special note that the inclusion of this provision in USMCA will help undo one particular instance of discrimination/un-

fair treatment against American creators. It will help ensure that American music creators are fairly compensated when their recordings are played in Canada and Mexico.

Our expectation is that American performers will see an increase in royalty compensation as a result. As it stands today, Canadian artists receive all royalties due under U.S. law for the use of sound recordings here. Those royalties totaled nearly a billion dollars last year for all recordings.

We afford the recordings of all foreign nationals with the same rights due for the recordings of American artists. In Canada, however, royalties collected for radio airplay and other non-digital public performances of sound recordings made by Americans currently are NOT shared with the American performers who create them.

I encourage the administration to ensure inclusion of this protection for American creators in all trade agreements going forward. American music is by far the most listened to in the world, and we should do all we can to ensure our American music creators are treated fairly by our trade partners.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but had I been present, I would have voted no on roll-call vote No. 11, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Peter Gaynor, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent, but had I been present, I would have voted no on roll-call vote No. 12, confirmation of Peter Gaynor, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the Coast Guard men and women who serve in Kodiak, AK, a designated Coast Guard City. On February 7, Kodiak's Chamber of Commerce will hold a community-wide celebration called "We Applaud You." I want to take a moment to join in applauding the Coast Guard as a whole and all the Coast Guard personnel serving in Alaska, but especially those based in Kodiak who help make our great State a safe place to live and work.

Kodiak is a robust Coast Guard City: it is homeport for three cutters, fifteen aircraft, a communications detachment, the North Pacific Regional Fisheries Training Center, the Aids to Navigation Team, and of course, Base Kodiak. Each of these components serve and protect Alaskans on a daily basis, and I would like to highlight some particularly important examples of their contributions and service to Alaska.

Personnel from the Marine Safety Detachment in Kodiak helped oversee and coordinate multiple pollution responses on Kodiak Island last year, including responding to a diesel spill in the Buskin River, and a separate spill of Fuel Oil at Kitoi Bay Hatchery. The Marine Safety Detachment's prompt actions and clean-up expertise helped keep the island of Kodiak's rivers and coastline beautiful and safe. My sincere thanks to Marine Safety Detachment Kodiak.

On New Year's Eve, the search and rescue team, including Air Station Kodiak and the Coast Guard Cutter *Melton* responded to a sinking fishing vessel, the F/V *Scandies Rose*. The crews faced 40-knot winds, 15-30 foot seas and significantly reduced visibility at the scene of the sinking. The search and rescue team successfully recovered two survivors from a life raft but the five remaining crew members were lost. My heart goes out to the families and friends of those lost at sea. The crew of the *Scandies Rose* is in my prayers; this accident has hit especially close to home for Kodiak, which is a tight-knit fishing community, as well as a Coast Guard City.

As we mourn the loss of the *Scandies Rose*, we are incredibly grateful for the efforts of the Coast Guard to rescue the survivors in the face of extremely dangerous conditions. We see these type of heroic actions in movies, but the Coast Guard in Alaska operates in dangerous, life-threatening conditions every day in order to keep Alaskans safe. To the entire search and rescue team, we applaud you, and Alaska thanks you.

Now, I also want to sincerely thank Base Kodiak, the home of "Rock Solid Support." Your work behind the scenes provides the foundation for all of the ready and responsive work done by those on the front lines. You truly are the rock solid support that keeps things moving, whether it is the medical and dental clinics keeping over a thousand people healthy; the Morale Welfare and Recreation team keeping the crew happy and energized—and in shape—the personnel support staff who recently completed a 5-year effort to increase salaries and close a long overdue pay gap for wage grade members across Alaska; or the facilities engineering department, who have improved living conditions for Kodiak's most junior Coast Guard members by converting housing units to allow two single members to share them.

It is so important to me that our junior Coast Guard men and women are able to enjoy improved housing arrangements while away from home, maybe for the first time. Maybe they will be so comfortable in Kodiak that they want to come back to Alaska and call it home. I applaud all 450 personnel of Base Kodiak who keep the Coast Guard operations going.

Finally, I want to take a minute to speak to the contributions and sacrifice of our Coast Guard families, partners, and spouses. So much of the demanding work that our Coast Guard